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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

## Schools and Communism.

The Times-Dispatch is a warm friend of the public school system for the reason that education is necessary, and the only way to give all children in the land an opportunity to educate themselves is to have schools provided for at the public expense. But there is a danger in the public school system to which The Times-Dispatch has often called attention, and which cannot be pointed out too often: it is the danger of socialism.

Mr. William H. Maxwell, superintendent of public schools in New York city, in a recent address gave emphasis to the danger:

"What a farce it is," said he, "to talk of schools providing equal opportunities for all, when there are hundreds of thousands of children in our city schools who cannot learn because they are always hungry." And to overcome this condition he would have the city provide a whole-some midday meal, as is done in Paris and in many places in Great Britain.

Now, if the government is to provide free lunch for the children who attend school, why should it not provide free clothing, and if free clothing, why not supply all the needs of the child? That is the aim of communism. The communists believe that the nation should be as one large family; that there should be certain men at the head of the family to direct its affairs; that all should work together in a common cause for the common welfare; that each should contribute according to his ability and each receive according to his necessity. In fine, that the government should be the parent of us all, and that we should be gathered together under its protecting wings, nourished and supported as its dependent children.

This view of government is as far removed from Democracy as the east is removed from the west, as one principle can be removed from its antithesis. Democracy teaches, and its aim is to develop independence, self-reliance and manhood. But if we are going to teach our children the principles of communism, if we are going to take them away from their parents and compel them to attend school and provide food and clothing as well as instruction, how long will it be under such instruction and under such a regime before we shall have a nation of communists instead of a nation of Democrats?

Some of our contemporaries have taken issue with us when we have said that the public school system is undemocratic but our contention is true. The public school system in principle is undemocratic, for it is communistic, and communism is as undemocratic as anything can be. The public school system, we repeat, is a necessity, but it is communistic, and Democrats should see to it that there is as little of communism in it as possible. There is an even present danger, and extremists, like Superintendent Maxwell, of New York, are to be held in check, for if they have their way the time will come when the public school system will be the destroyer of Democracy, and our undoing, and, therefore, a curse instead of a blessing.

## Cuba To-day.

There seems to be no doubt that Cuba is getting along well as an independent republic, and the people of the United States may well be proud of the work which this government has done in freeing Cuba from the bondage of Spain, in stamping out disease and in setting the young republic well upon its feet.

It was our pleasure recently to have a talk with an intelligent official of the Cuban government, and while he was proud of the progress his country had made, he did not hesitate to say that Cuba was indebted to the United States not merely for her independence, but for necessary and most useful lessons in the art of government and in public cleanliness. He declared, moreover, that the Cubans had learned their lessons well, and were making the most of their opportunities. When reminded that some of the Cubans had at one time shown a dislike for the United States and for citizens of the United States, he said that the Cubans were responsible for that, having tried to make the Cubans believe that the United States government had no intention of withdrawing its troops from the island and giving the Cubans their independence, but that since we had complied with our promise all feel-

ings of prejudice or animosity had entirely passed away and that the Cubans had the most affectionate regard for the United States.

When asked what the United States could further do to help Cuba along, he replied that for his part he thought that very little remained to be done, as it would be best for the Cubans to be thrown as much as possible upon their own resources in order to develop a spirit of independence and self-reliance. He did think, however, that certain grades of Cuban tobacco not grown in the United States should be admitted free, as such a measure would help the Cubans and materially increase trade between Cuba and the United States.

When asked if Cuba had a race problem to deal with, he became almost excited, and said that the negro was the great pest of the island, and he was willing to resort to desperate measures to rid the island of the pest. We have met no man in the United States so extreme in his view on this subject as this Cuban official.

But the most interesting thing that he said was that within five years Cuba, in his opinion, would apply for annexation to the United States. He had no doubt whatever on that score, although he said that at this time sentiment was overwhelmingly opposed to annexation.

We doubt not that the Cuban is right in this view. Cuba is enjoying her independence now, but by and by her people will see that it will be immensely to their advantage in every way for their territory to be incorporated into the Union upon any fair terms, and sooner or later they will apply for admission. This has been our view from the first.

## Educating the North.

By invitation Governor Aycock and Judge Winston, of North Carolina, recently made several speeches in Maine on the subject of education, and at the wind up meeting, the superintendent of education paid them a glowing tribute in which he said that they had made it possible for the people of Maine to have a just conception of the quality and character of the people of the South. "They have helped us," the superintendent proceeded, "to an understanding of the temper and purpose of the leaders that years of reading could not bring us. This experience has shown us how scant reason we have for distrust or disapproval of our brethren. It has given us another proof that people are better than they are painted."

A large percentage of the trouble in this world between man and man, between sections and sections, between nations and nations, grows out of some misunderstanding. It is so hard to obtain the exact facts about any complication, it is so easy to misapprehend. During the war between the States, Northern troops made a raid into a little village in North Carolina, and when one of the negro women saw a Yankee soldier for the first time, she ran to her mistress in great amazement, exclaiming that he was "jes' like our folks." She had supposed from what she had heard that a Yankee soldier was sort of monster, with horns and hoofs, perhaps, but at any rate, a creature entirely different from the human beings of the South. The Northern people have had some such misconception of their brethren in the South. They have misunderstood our character and our surroundings. They have discussed us, and the questions with which we have to deal from their point of view, not knowing us and not knowing our situation. If the Southern Conference for Education had done nothing more than to bring representative Northern men into the South, its work had not been in vain. These men have come and seen for themselves, and they have gone back with a clearer conception. Their point of view has been changed, and now in discussing Southern problems, they discuss facts and conditions rather than theories.

We congratulate Governor Aycock and Judge Winston upon the splendid mission they have done in Maine, and we hope that other distinguished Southerners will embrace opportunities to do like service as they present themselves.

## England's Dreyfus Case.

All England is discussing the so-called English Dreyfus case of Adolf Beck, and indeed, it is a celebrated cause. It seems that in 1877, a man, who was tried under the alias of John Smith, was convicted for obtaining money and rings from women by fraudulent devices. In 1890 Adolf Beck was arrested and identified by a policeman as the same man who had been tried in 1877. The judge ruled that Beck could introduce evidence to show that he was not John Smith. As a matter of fact, Beck had a perfect alibi, having been in Peru from 1875 to 1882. On the policeman's evidence Beck was sentenced to seven years of penal servitude, and was marked as having been previously convicted. Upon making urgent appeals for justice to the Home Secretary, the letter "D," signifying "previous conviction," was removed from Beck's clothes, but no opportunity was afforded him of showing that he was not in reality the guilty party. On being released from jail he was arrested again on the charge of having obtained rings and money from women since his release, and was again condemned to penal servitude, this time for fourteen years. It was in evidence that Beck's handwriting was not the handwriting of the guilty man in either 1877, 1890 or 1904. But the expert maintained that in all three cases the true handwriting was disguised; nor did Beck show the identification marks called for by the records in Scotland Yard; nor did his pronunciation of the English language tally with that of the original offender, notwithstanding which points he was summarily sentenced the second time.

By a providential occurrence, the chief inspector happened to go through a jail in London just before Beck was sent to the penitentiary the second time, and there found the original John Smith, the chief difference between Beck and Smith being that Smith had a decided scar in his chin and Beck did not, which fact was recorded in Scotland Yard. Thereupon, the real criminal was apprehended.

tried and sentenced. The Home Office, however, which is the virtual Court of Criminal Appeal, has offered Beck \$2,000 as a solution for his wrongs, which offer he indignantly declined. The King has been "graciously pleased to pardon" the said Beck "in consideration of some circumstances humbly represented unto us," but the stigma of conviction has not been removed from Beck's name; nothing can give him back the seven years spent in jail nor restore to life his aged mother who died while her son was serving his unjust sentence. The press and public alike have joined in demanding a complete and searching investigation of the system of procedure, which will allow such a fearful miscarriage of justice. The facts and the outcome of the Beck case show conclusively that the safeguards of "scientific identification" of criminals are of the flimsiest, and most valueless sort; that a policeman's opinion or memory are better than the best alibi, and, in short, that there is no assurance of real safety to any one wrongly accused in the absence of a court of appeal for criminal cases. We have often seen justice delayed or defeated by pettifoggery, hairsplitting methods in the abuse of the privilege of appeal in criminal cases, but the case of Adolf Beck shows the other side.

## The Rule of Abandonment.

Chairman Elyson, of the Virginia State Democratic Committee, recently made a practical talk to the members of the Second District Congressional Committee, in which he advised each one to secure a list of the qualified voters in his county and eliminate therefrom all the certain Democrats and Republicans; then go to work on the doubtful ones. That is good sense.

There is no use for a campaign worker to spend his time in preaching the principles of his party to those who are as devoted as he, and who are sure to vote for the nominee, and as politics goes, it is equally absurd for such a worker to devote his energies to persons of opposite political views, who, he knows, cannot be converted. It is common sense for him to work among the working material; to work where there is reasonable promise of success.

Mr. Elyson's rule is good in all departments of life. Somebody has well said that the philosophy of life is abandonment. Why should we bestow our care upon that which needs no attention? And why should one seek the unattainable?

There is a sermon in these questions, but it is so plain and simple that it does not need to be outlined.

There is trouble in the Democratic ranks in New Orleans, but it is purely local and not a trouble that will affect the national ticket. On the contrary, it will help to bring out every Democratic vote in the city, all of which will be cast for Parker and Davis. Governor Blanchard, it is alleged, has attempted to control the administration of the city. Ten thousand citizens in mass meeting on Saturday evening last formally denounced the Governor for trying to force the Municipal Democratic Convention to substitute his own choice for district attorney in place of the man called for by all the press of the city, and agreed on by the seventeen ward leaders of the city as the most available man. The indignant Democrats compared him to Boss Tweed, called for his resignation or impeachment and decided not to recognize the "regular" Democratic ticket, but to place in the field an independent ticket to represent the will of the people of the city.

Some of the negro "social" clubs in Kansas City are grog shops in disguise, and the police department proposes to drive them out of existence. Danville could give Kansas City some real good pointers.

As is usual with them and all other political parties in that section, the Republicans of the Second District had a monkey and parrot kind of a time at their congressional convention.

The liveliest and most interesting political shaking up is in West Virginia. The Republicans don't want your Uncle Henry Davis to have it, but the old man is sitting up with them at night.

A New York policeman has arrested a man for laughing, and the performance reminded the man so much of his schoolboy days, he repeated the offense.

The Japs went up against the American Tobacco Company also and the company has retreated from Japan—with a pocket full of money.

The Norfolk Ledger wants to know what influence it is that is keeping penitentiary convicts from working the public roads. Give it up.

The press censor is now sending out most of the war news from the far East, and that probably explains its brevity.

In order to make the work of cotton stealers difficult, North Carolina makes it unlawful to sell cotton at night.

Might as well give it up. There is no cure for the Richmond mosquito except a real killing frost.

Anyhow, Tammany is in no way responsible for the ghost that Croker saw across the water.

The admissions at the World's Fair last week numbered 770,418, and for 123 days, 11,792,848.

Mr. Cleveland's last literary effort had no politics in it, being altogether about fishing.

## Drake's Palmotto Wine.

A trial bottle is sent prepaid, free of charge, to every reader of this paper who has chronic Stomach Trouble, Flatulency, Constipation, Catarrh of the Mucous Membranes, Congestion of Liver or Kidneys, or Inflammation of Throat. One dose of Drake's Palmotto Wine absolutely builds up the nervous system and promotes a better, purer and richer blood supply. Seventy-five cents a bottle. Every reader of this paper who needs medicine will be supplied with a trial bottle of Drake's Palmotto Wine, free of charge, by writing for it to Drake's Formula Company, Drake Building, Chicago, Ill. Owens and Minor Drug Company, distributing agents.

# COUNCIL IN MANCHESTER

A Joint Session to Elect City Officers Last Night.

REID SUCCEEDS WALKER

Mr. Joseph J. Blanton Is Now on the Health Board.

Other News.

Manchester Bureau, Times-Dispatch, No. 1102 Hull Street.

At the joint session of the City Assembly last night, Mr. H. K. Reid was elected Collector of Delinquent Taxes, in place of Mr. Charlie Walker.

Mr. Joseph J. Blanton, of the Third Ward, was chosen to succeed Captain J. H. Betty, as member of the Health Board. Captain Betty has recently resigned his position because of personal and business affairs.

The Buildings and Lands Committee will meet at 8 o'clock to-night.

## An Enjoyable Concert.

The concert at Linder Hall last night was a most successful affair. A large and cultured audience enjoyed the programme and a nice sum was realized for the Balmbridge Street Church.

Those who took part in the entertainment were well known Richmond entertainers, embracing Mrs. C. Knowles, Mrs. Kate Fuller, Miss Katherine B. Powell and Mr. Oscar Lohman.

The entire programme was one of the most enjoyable ever given in Linder Hall.

## Republican Meeting.

At a meeting of Manchester Republicans last night, L. M. Amos and Major J. B. Johnson were elected delegates to the "Third District" convention, in Richmond, on October 4th, to select a candidate for Congress from this district, in opposition to Congressman Lamb.

## Arrests Last Night.

Three negro men were arrested last night on the charge of attempting to "beat" the Merry-go-round at Fifteenth and Hull Streets. Their scheme was to get on the machine and after it started up refuse to pay.

## Mr. Howard Hurt.

Mr. W. B. Howard, a workman on the building at Sixth and Canal Streets, of No. 1121 Cedar Street, had his foot badly mangled by a falling scaffold yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Virginia Hospital and was reported to be resting easy last night.

Superintendent of Schools D. L. Pulliam said yesterday that there was not the least danger from fire or other causes in the Manchester schools. So far there are not quite so many pupils as usual, but the attendance will increase later on to about eight hundred and sixty. As for the manner and method of getting these children out of the building in case of fire, Mr. Pulliam says that now the children can be marched out in perfect order in about a minute and a half, and that he has taught the children and teachers more practiced in drill, they can be brought out of the building in one minute and a second. The fire drill is practiced constantly and at any moment without previous warning to teachers the children to assemble and march out. This can be done, Mr. Pulliam says, in perfect order and without the least confusion.

There are five rooms in the school in which are pupils who attend for only the half day. This makes the number of children in the school at one time less than is at first apparent.

## Used Cat o' Nine Tail.

Willie Hopes, the boy who attempted to steal a ride on the Merry-go-round Wednesday night, was soundly whipped by his mother yesterday by order of the Mayor.

The father of Sydney Booker, the other guilty one of a like offense, paid the fine \$3.

John B. Dunnivant took up his residence with the City Sergeant in default of the \$3 fine imposed on him for being drunk and disorderly.

Charles Richmond struck her spouse, Henry, on the head with a brick and paid \$3 fine for the privilege. The fine came out of Henry's pocket as one of the incidental expenses of wedded bliss.

Joe Robinson paid \$3 for napping on the streets Wednesday night. He is alleged to have sold his medicines without a license, was ordered to depart to scenes more congenial to his work and tastes.

Walter Shores, charged by Officer Moore with attempting to pass counterfeit money, was bailed until to-day.

## SMALL BOY DROWNED.

Charlie Brantz fell into the Dock While Playing.

Charlie Brantz, seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Brantz, of No. 1910 East Main Street, was drowned in the Dock at the foot of Eighteenth Street yesterday afternoon. The lad, who was with a companion, still younger, was playing on some boards along the wall of the Dock when he fell in. Despite the efforts of the bystanders, the boy died, and it took Joe Edwards, the diver, two hours to recover the body.

Coroner Taylor viewed the remains and turned them over to the general office. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Distinguished Visitors Pleased.

Mr. C. J. Morse, general secretary; Mr. C. J. Hicks, assistant secretary; and Dr. L. C. Warner, chairman of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, all of New York, Mr. John Levering of Baltimore, and Mr. C. L. Gates of Atlanta, Southern field secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who have been in the city for a day or two attending a meeting of Young Men's Christian Association workers, have returned to their homes. The visitors were greeted at the city with the Railway Young Men's Christian Association of this city and the work it is doing.

President Crawley Here.

Mr. Kenner Crawley, of Farmville, president of the Virginia Railroad Commission, called yesterday at the State transit office to discuss the proposed extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Mr. Crawley is interested in the building of the line from Roanoke, on the James River, to the Chesapeake Bay at Old Point, Danville, on the main line of the Southern Railway, and the work it is doing.

In Isle of Wight.

Governor Montague, Captain Willard, Congressman Maynard and Senator Barkdale will spend the day of Wight Courtship on Monday next.

In the City Courts.

Sam Green, a negro, was given ten years in the penitentiary yesterday by the Hon. Judge J. C. Hunter for robbery. John P. Hiddell instituted suit in the Law and Equity Court against Hannah H. Bloomberg for \$5,000.

The Leath Charter.

The charter for the Leath Theatrical Company, the details of which have already been given, was granted by the Corporation Commission yesterday.

# BIG PRICES FOR KEENE

Sale of His Hunters and Hounds Proves Real Benefit for the Sportsman.

BRING TWICE THEIR VALUE

Not Only Horses and Hounds, But Saddlers and Harness, Go High—Virginians There.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, September 29.—The much-advertised Keene sale of hunters and hounds came off with flying colors to-night. It was not only a sale, but a farewell benefit as well to Mr. Keene, the prince of sportsmen, who leaves shortly for a tour around the world. I use the word benefit advisedly, for seventeen hunters sold for \$27,000, an average of \$1,580 a head. Many sportsmen from all parts of the country were present, all hoping for bargains, but there were none. Every horse sold for more than market value, and the bidders vied with each other in paying high prices for everything.

The sensational sale came when the pack of fox hounds were offered. Thirty-seven and a half couples went to Meadow Brook Hunt for \$6,150, or \$12 per head. Such a price is unprecedented in any country. Some idea of the price will be had when it is remembered that William Keene only paid \$3,700 for the pack a year ago.

The saddles even sold for double the price of new ones of the same make, and old bridles sold for more than the cost of new ones. Deaky Sharp, a mare that Mr. Keene bought in Virginia for \$300 three years ago sold for \$4,000, and this is the story of the wholesale fictitious values and all good fellowship.

The sale rooms were packed with sportsmen and sportswomen from all parts of the country, and Virginians were well represented. Among the Virginians I noticed Lieutenant-Governor Joseph E. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Miss Pope, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. Courtland Smith, Mr. Pessano, Mr. Allen Potts, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Mr. Relford, Mr. Percy Evers, Mr. Evans and many others. Mr. Keene and some friends occupied seats in the balcony and took lively interest in the bidding.

Among the purchasers was Captain Percy Maynard, of Meath, Ireland, who bought four hunters to take abroad.

## FATHER SHOT BY YOUNG SON

(By Associated Press.)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 29.—A special to the Arkansas Gazette from Arkansas City says: John King, a farmer, living near here, is lying at the point of death from a gunshot wound at the hands of his son, Walter, who is seventeen years old. It is claimed King was abusing his wife, when Walter, seeing his mother's part, and told his father repeatedly to cease the abuse. The angered father said not to have heeded the warning given by his son, and the latter seized a shotgun and fired, the lead entering King's neck. Young King has been arrested.

## SUPREME COURT.

Opinions Handed Down in Many Cases and Court Adjourns.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

STAUNTON, VA., Sept. 29.—The Supreme Court of Appeals handed down opinions in several cases to-day, and announced the disposition of numerous applications for writs and adjourned to meet in Richmond November 15th. Opinions were delivered in the following cases:

## Summary.

By Judge Keith, president: Trumbo et al. vs. Fulk et al. Circuit Court of Rockingham county. Affirmed.

Carter et al. vs. Wood et al. Circuit Court of Craig county. Reversed in part and affirmed in part.

By Judge R. H. Caldwell: Bowles vs. Commonwealth. Circuit Court of Alleghany county. Reversed.

Norfolk and Western Railway Company vs. Briggs. Circuit Court of Warren county. Reversed.

By Judge John A. Buchanan: Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company vs. Pierce. Circuit Court of Alleghany county. Affirmed.

By Judge George M. Harrison: Hawpe et al. vs. Bumgardner et al. Circuit Court of Augusta county. Affirmed.

By Judge Stafford G. Whittle: Rankin vs. Goodwin. Circuit Court of Augusta county. Affirmed.

Moore Line Company vs. Johnston's administrator. Circuit Court of Botetourt county. Reversed.

PETITIONS FOR APPEALS, ETC.

National Council of American-Soviet Union. American Mechanics of North America et al. vs. State Council of Virginia. Junior Order of American Mechanics of State of Virginia. Chancery Court of city of Richmond. Appeal, bond \$500.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company vs. Watkins. Circuit Court of Chesterfield county. Writ of error and supersedeas, bond, \$500.

Richmond and Potomac Railway Company vs. Bragg. Circuit Court of Bedford county. Writ of error and supersedeas, bond, \$500.

Lewis vs. Commonwealth. Circuit Court of Nelson county. Writ of error refused.

Commonwealth vs. Commonwealth. Circuit Court of Accomac county. Writ of error refused.

Newell vs. Foster. Circuit Court of Levy and Clinch county of New York. Writ of error refused.

Roanoke Industrial, Ac. Association vs. Tennessee Railway Company, Ac. Corporation. Circuit Court of city of Roanoke. Writ of error refused.

Cushman and Reed vs. Shuttle and Wood. Circuit Court of city of Norfolk. Amended petition for writ of error refused, bond to-day.

A. L. Berry vs. L. A. Plumbum. From the Circuit Court of Augusta county. Court adjourned to meet in Richmond November 15th.

## Suspended From Stock Exchange

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—William S. Alley, of Alley, Conger & Co., and S. L. Blood, of B. L. Blood & Co., were suspended from the Stock Exchange to-day for one year each.

The suspended members were found guilty of violating a rule of the Exchange which provides that members must not have regular wire connections with individuals or firms not connected with the Exchange.

## Will Meet To-day.

The City Democratic Executive Committee will meet to-night in the City Club office in the Powhatan Hotel at 11:30 o'clock to-day to perfect arrangements for the meeting at the Academy of Music Wednesday night to be addressed by Senator Daniel.

## Mr. Clarke's Lecture.

A large crowd enjoyed Mr. Arthur B. Clarke's illustrated lecture on "A Trip Across the Sea" at Immanuel Baptist Church last night. The pictures shown were very interesting and the lecture very instructive and entertaining.

# SEPT. 30TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

480 B. C. The great victory of Themistocles over the Persians at Salamis is placed upon this day by some authorities.

61 B. C. The great and unrivaled triumph of Pompey, which continued two days, for having concluded a war of thirty years, in which he had vanquished, slain and captured 2,133,000 men; sunk or taken 846 ships, reduced under the empire 1,538 towers and fortresses and subdued all the countries between the Moesian Lake and the Red Sea. The golden vine of Aristobulus, king of the Jews, a little chapel of pearl consecrated to the Muses, surmounted by a sun-dial and twenty kings and princes, with a string of barbaric gods, were among the trophies which preceded the car of the conqueror.

420. Jerome, one of the fathers of the Christian church, died. He was famous for his eloquence and extensive learning.

1201. Rodolph, I., Emperor of Germany, died. He added Austria, Styria and Carinthia to his dominions by conquest.

1517. Luther maintained his ninety-five propositions at Wittenberg.

1572. Pope Plus V. died. He issued the famous bull, absolving the subjects of Queen Elizabeth from their allegiance.

1630. Isaac Johnson, one of the principal founders of the city of Boston, died. He was the first magistrate who died in the colony and was buried on his own lot. The first burying place in Boston was laid out around his grave. The spot is now built upon, being bounded by Tremont, Cornhill, Court and School Streets.